

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 2000-276843

(43)Date of publication of application : 06.10.2000

(51)Int.Cl. G11B 20/10
G11B 7/0045
G11B 7/005
G11B 20/12

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(30)Priority

Priority number : 11010244 Priority date : 19.01.1999 Priority country : JP

(54) RECORDING MEDIUMRECORDING METHODRECORDING DEVICEREPRODUCING METHOD AND REPRODUCING DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a recording medium capable of effectively utilizing a recording area when new data is additionally recorded in the recording area and of exactly performing the continuous reproduction of former data and new data.

SOLUTION: Concerning this recording mediumin the case of recording one piece of information for each error correction block unitlinking position

52 and information on sink timing is performed (w4 of HYPERLINK "JP-A-2000-843.files/000013.gif" ■ ■ ■ drawing 11 (b))d at a specified position in the error correction block. Each error correction block is composed of the prescribed number of sectorseach sector is composed of the prescribed number of sync frames and the linking position information is recorded in the data area near the head position of the specified sync frame in the specified sector.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]When recording information on 1 for every error correction block unit it is the recording medium which provided a linking position which shows a head of additional recording in a specific position in said error correction block. A recording medium wherein said each error correction block comprises a sector of a predetermined number, said each sector comprises a sink frame of a predetermined number and said linking position is provided in a data area near the head position of said specific sink frame in said specific sector.

[Claim 2]When recording information on 1 for every error correction block unit it is the recording medium which provided a linking position which shows a head of additional recording in a specific position in said error correction block. A recording medium wherein said each error correction block comprises a sector of 16, said each sector comprises a sink frame of 26 and said linking position is established in a data area just behind a sink code of the 3rd sink frame in the 1st sector.

[Claim 3]When recording information on 1 for every error correction block unit it is the recording medium which provided a linking position which shows a head of additional recording in a specific position in said error correction block. Said each error correction block comprises a sector of 16, said each sector comprises a sink frame of 26 and said linking position is in a data area just behind a sink code of the 3rd sink frame in the 1st sector.

And a recording medium providing in from a head byte of said data area before 10 bytes.

[Claim 4]When carrying out additional recording of the information on 1 for every error correction block unit it is a record method which provides a linking position which shows a head of additional recording in a specific position in said error correction block of a recording medium. The 1st step that detects a specific sector in an error correction block of information on 1 which is going to carry out additional recording on said recording medium. The 2nd step that detects a specific sink frame from two or more sink frames which constitute said specific sector. A record method having the 3rd step that carries out additional recording of the new information on 1 by making into a linking position a head byte of a data area in said specific sink frame detected at said 2nd step.

[Claim 5]When recording information on 1 for every error correction block unit it is a recorder which provides a linking position which shows a head of additional recording in a specific position in said error correction block of a recording medium. The 1st detection means that detects a specific sector in an error correction block of information on 1 which is going to carry out additional recording on said recording medium. The 2nd detection means that

detects a specific sink frame from two or more sink frames which constitute said specific sectorA recorder having a recording device which carries out additional recording of the new information on 1 by making into a linking position a head byte of a data area in said specific sink frame detected by said 2nd detection means.

[Claim 6]A step which reproduces an information signal of an error correction block which consists of two or more sectors from a recording mediumA regeneration method having a step which generates timing equivalent to a linking position within said error correction blockand a step which optimizes a reproduced information signal of before and behind said linking position or the back based on said timing.

[Claim 7]A reproduction means which reproduces an information signal of an error correction block which consists of two or more sectors from a recording mediumPlayback equipment having a timing generation means which generates timing equivalent to a linking position within said error correction blockand an optimizing means which optimizes a reproduced information signal of before and behind said linking position or the back based on said timing.

[Claim 8]The regeneration method according to claim 6 providing a step which distinguishes a kind of recording mediumand a step which controls said optimization according to a discriminated result of a kind of said recording medium.

[Claim 9]The playback equipment according to claim 7 establishing a discriminating means which distinguishes a kind of recording mediumand a control means which controls said optimization according to a discriminated result of a kind of said recording medium.

[Claim 10]Slice level for control of said optimization to binary-ize the response characteristic of a PLL circuit of said reproduced information signaland a regenerative RF signalThe response characteristic of an AGC (automatic gain control) circuit for performing gain control of a regenerative RF signalThe regeneration method according to claim 6 or 8 providing a step which performs at least one of control of the equalizing characteristic of an equalizer (EQ) for adjusting the frequency characteristic of a regenerative RF signaland a driving output of a servo system of a window of a hold and a sink signal.

[Claim 11]An optimizing means which controls said optimization The response characteristic of a PLL circuit of said reproduced information signalThe response characteristic of an AGC (automatic gain control) circuit for performing slice level for binary-izing a regenerative RF signaland gain control of a regenerative RF signalThe playback equipment according to claim 7 or 9 controlling at least one of control of the equalizing characteristic of an equalizer (EQ) for adjusting the frequency characteristic of a regenerative

RF signal and a driving output of a servo system of a window of a hold and a sink signal.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]. This invention has DVD-ROM and compatibility and the recordable number of times is represented by DVD-RW (DVD-RW rewritable) with 1000 possible times or more. It belongs to the recording medium which can carry out additional recording of the new record information succeeding the old recorded information currently beforehand recorded on information recording media such as a high density optical disk, a record method, a recorder, a regeneration method, and playback equipment.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In information recording media such as DVD-RW in which 1000 times or more are generally possible with DVD-ROM and compatibility as for the recordable number of times, when it is going to overwrite new record information later to the field to which the old recorded information was recorded in order that there may be no linking area for a bond in the linking position of the old recorded information and new record information, a gap occurs, and since it is discontinuous, it can read to frequency or phase relation.

[0003] Then, in the Information Storage Division method for carrying out additional recording of the new record information to this kind of recorded type information recording medium and a device when recording new record information succeeding the old recorded information, the successive formation field corresponding to the amount of information which is equivalent to error correction unit, such as an ECC (Error Correcting Code) block in the error correction processing used in the old recorded information, concerned or new record information in the successive formation part of the old recorded information and new record information is provided conventionally. Recording meaningless dummy information or predetermined RF (Radio Frequency) signal on the portion of the last of the old recorded information and the portion of the beginning of new record information equivalent to this successive formation field, for example, and carrying out the recording start of the original above-mentioned new record information to them after that was performed. 1 ECC block described above here comprises 16 sectors.

[0004] If a successive formation portion is not provided when the Reason for providing this successive formation portion reproduces continuously the new record information and the old recorded information which were recorded

laterIt is because each RF signal may become discontinuous by the boundary part of the record section of the old recorded informationand the record section of new record information and the focus servo and tracking servo at the time of reproduction become a cause which becomes unstable in that case. [0005]As for the Reason for recording the dummy information etc. which provide the successive formation portion for 1 ECC blockand do not have a meaning therein the conventional error correction processingan error correction is performed for every above-mentioned error correction unit.

When reproducing the old recorded information and the new record information concerned in succession after recording new record information if new record information is recorded from the middle of the error correction unit concernedIt is because an error correction will not be performed correctlytherefore exact continuous reproduction can be performed about the head part of the new record information in an error correction unit.

If it decides beforehand that the dummy information or the predetermined RF signal which is meaningless in a successive formation field as mentioned above is recorded by 1 ECC block at this pointSince the information currently recorded on the portion is meaningless dummy information or predetermined RF signal even if both sides are destroyedwhen the old recorded information and new record information lap in the above-mentioned successive formation part even ifBy skipping without reproducing this portion and reproducing new record information from the next ECC block of the successive formation part concernedreproduction of the old recorded information and new record information can be performed.

[0006]If new record information is recorded succeeding the old recorded informationwithout providing a successive formation fieldboth sides may be destroyed in the portion with which the old recorded information and new record information overlappedbut other Reasons for providing the above-mentioned successive formation field. It is because the destroyed recorded information may be unable to be restored when the range of the destruction in that case exceeds an error correction unit. The thing of the description is proposed by JPH9-270171A as a proposal which solves this problem. Since it has the conventional error correction unitfor examplethe capacity of about 32 kByteand this field will be filled with information unrelated to playbackin the above-mentioned high-density disk etc. which need to record a lot of informationthis proposal is non-efficiency very much.

Can carry out additional recording of the new record information to the problem that the record section on an information recording medium cannot be used effectivelyutilizing the record section of an information recording medium effectivelyand. It was providing the Information Storage Division method and device which can perform correctly continuous reproduction of the

old recorded information and new record information.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However in the conventional linking method mentioned above it is determined that a linking portion is located near the rear end part of a specific data part among the data by which division recording is carried out into the error correction unit. For this reason on the occasion of reproduction in the linking portion as a result of the discontinuity of regenerative data arising frequency and a phase shift had occurred in regenerative data. Then in order to cancel this gap the playback equipment side starts conduct PLL but necessary time is required in order to return to the state of the origin which does not have this gap. Therefore since the data reproduced in the conventional linking method in a period after frequency and a phase shift arise in regenerative data by generating of linking until this gap is solved could not be reproduced the data volume for which such reproduction is improper was size. In the composition (data configuration in each sector which constitutes 1 ECC block shown in drawing 4 (B)) of the error correction unit which specifically consists of the column and row of data volume about 32kByte (byte) for example The above mentioned linking position is near the data area rear end part of the second sink frame H1 (inside of PI) and since new data is linked following old data before and after this position discontinuity has arisen to old and new data. The error correction of the data using PI described above by the data unit for two sink frames is performed. As a result at the time of reproduction the frequency and the phase shift of new data to the frequency and the phase of old data occur at the joint of this old and new data. The playback equipment side starts conduct PLL so that this gap may be canceled but necessary time is required by the time the frequency and the phase of old and new data gather (for example time to reproduce the data for two sink frames). For this reason in that regenerative data frequency and a phase shift will still occur also in the case of reproduction of the next horizontal single tier (the third sink frame H2 the fourth sink frame H3) of the second sink frame H1. Such frequency and phase shift are canceled in the case of reproduction after the fifth sink frame H3. Therefore there was a problem that the data (the first sink frame H0 - the fourth sink frame H3) of total 2 row and the data for a total of four sink frames became unreproducible.

[0008] Then the composition of an error correction unit which accomplished this invention in light of the above-mentioned problems and carried out (1) above Like the data configuration in each sector which constitutes 1 ECC block shown in drawing 5 mentioned later Making the data for two sink frames into a horizontal party as a result of the discontinuity of this point that recognizes

line existence and the data produced in (2) linking portion the data which frequency and a phase shift continue is accomplished paying attention to the point which is a period for abbreviated 2 sink frames and is a thing.

If a linking portion is located near the tip part of the data for two sink frames (namely data area near the tip part of the sink frame of the beginning of the 2 sync frame units) the purpose After the progress during a regeneration phase for these two sink frames. Can obtain regenerative data without frequency or a phase shift and by the ability to reduce the quantity of unreproducible data by half as a result as compared with the above mentioned former Additional recording of the new record information can be carried out making such an error amount into the minimum and utilizing the record section of a recording medium effectively and it is providing the recording medium which can perform correctly continuous reproduction of the old recorded information and new record information a record method and a recorder.

Although the change portions of record and record are connectable in a linking position In the linking sector portion in an ECC blocks since some data is destroyed even though there is little probability that a correction impossible error will occur in an error correction a data error may generate it too.

[0009] This invention aims at offer of the recording medium and record method which are made in view of above-mentioned SUBJECT prevent generating of the data error at the time of reproduction and enable stable reproduction and a device a regeneration method and a device.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve SUBJECT mentioned above this invention provides a recording medium a record method a recorder a regeneration method and playback equipment which are shown below.

(1) When recording information on 1 for every error correction block unit it is the recording medium which provided a linking position which shows a head of additional recording in a specific position in said error correction block A recording medium wherein said each error correction block comprises a sector of a predetermined number said each sector comprises a sink frame of a predetermined number and said linking position is provided in a data area near the head position of said specific sink frame in said specific sector.

(2) When recording information on 1 for every error correction block unit it is the recording medium which provided a linking position which shows a head of additional recording in a specific position in said error correction block A recording medium wherein said each error correction block comprises a sector of 16 said each sector comprises a sink frame of 26 and said linking position is established in a data area just behind a sink code of the 3rd sink frame in the 1st sector.

(3) When recording information on 1 for every error correction block unit it is

the recording medium which provided a linking position which shows a head of additional recording in a specific position in said error correction block Said each error correction block comprises a sector of 16 and said each sector A recording medium which comprises a sink frame of 26 and said linking position is in a data area just behind a sink code of the 3rd sink frame in the 1st sector and is characterized by being provided in from a head byte of said data area before 10 bytes.

(4) When carrying out additional recording of the information on 1 for every error correction block unit it is a record method which provides a linking position which shows a head of additional recording in a specific position in said error correction block of a recording medium The 1st step that detects a specific sector in an error correction block of information on 1 which is going to carry out additional recording on said recording medium The 2nd step that detects a specific sink frame from two or more sink frames which constitute said specific sector A record method having the 3rd step that carries out additional recording of the new information on 1 by making into a linking position a head byte of a data area in said specific sink frame detected at said 2nd step.

(5) When recording information on 1 for every error correction block unit it is a recorder which provides a linking position which shows a head of additional recording in a specific position in said error correction block of a recording medium The 1st detection means that detects a specific sector in an error correction block of information on 1 which is going to carry out additional recording on said recording medium The 2nd detection means that detects a specific sink frame from two or more sink frames which constitute said specific sector A recorder having a recording device which carries out additional recording of the new information on 1 by making into a linking position a head byte of a data area in said specific sink frame detected by said 2nd detection means.

(6) A step which reproduces an information signal of an error correction block which consists of two or more sectors from a recording medium A regeneration method having a step which generates timing equivalent to a linking position within said error correction block and a step which optimizes a reproduced information signal of before and behind said linking position or the back based on said timing.

(7) A reproduction means which reproduces an information signal of an error correction block which consists of two or more sectors from a recording medium Playback equipment having a timing generation means which generates timing equivalent to a linking position within said error correction block and an optimizing means which optimizes a reproduced information signal of before and behind said linking position or the back based on said timing.

[0011]

[A mode of implementation of an invention] Next a gestalt of a recording medium of this invention a record method and a recorder is explained. When a recording medium of this invention records information on 1 for every error correction block unit Are a linking position which shows a head of additional recording the recording medium formed in a specific position in said error correction block and said each error correction block It comprises a sector of a predetermined number said each sector comprises a sink frame of a predetermined number and said linking position is a recording medium providing in a data area near the head position of said specific sink frame in said specific sector.

[0012] When a recording medium of this invention records information on 1 for every error correction block unit Are a linking position which shows a head of additional recording the recording medium formed in a specific position in said error correction block and said each error correction block It comprises a sector of 16 said each sector comprises a sink frame of 26 and said linking position is a recording medium providing in a data area just behind a sink code of the 3rd sink frame in the 1st sector.

[0013] When a recording medium of this invention records information on 1 for every error correction block unit Are a linking position which shows a head of additional recording the recording medium formed in a specific position in said error correction block and said each error correction block Comprise a sector of 16 and said each sector Comprising a sink frame of 26 it is in a data area just behind a sink code of the 3rd sink frame in the 1st sector and said linking position is a recording medium providing in from a head byte of said data area before 10 bytes.

[0014] When a record method of this invention carries out additional recording of the information on 1 for every error correction block unit It is a record method which provides a linking position which shows a head of additional recording in a specific position in said error correction block of a recording medium The 1st step that detects a specific sector in an error correction block of information on 1 which is going to carry out additional recording on said recording medium The 2nd step that detects a specific sink frame from two or more sink frames which constitute said specific sector It is a record method having the 3rd step that carries out additional recording of the new information on 1 by making into a linking position a head byte of a data area in said specific sink frame detected at said 2nd step.

[0015] When a recorder of this invention records information on 1 for every error correction block unit It is a recorder which provides a linking position which shows a head of additional recording in a specific position in said error correction block of a recording medium The 1st detection means that detects a specific sector in an error correction block of information on 1

which is going to carry out additional recording on said recording mediumThe 2nd detection means that detects a specific sink frame from two or more sink frames which constitute said specific sectorIt is a recorder having a recording device which carries out additional recording of the new information on 1 by making into a linking position a head byte of a data area in said specific sink frame detected by said 2nd detection means.

[0016]A recording medium of this invention performs predetermined signal processing to recorded information beforehand divided for every unit of a row of an error correction set up beforehand and a columnIt is a recording mediumwherein it is an information recording medium which memorizes processing recorded information which consists of two or more record units and a position which carries out postscript record is a head position of a row of said error correction.

[0017]A recording medium of this invention is a recording medium which carries out that it is the structure where recorded information is arranged and a position which carries out postscript record is a position just behind control informationsuch as a sink code of a row of said error correctionto a row of said error correction set up beforehand with the feature after control informationsuch as a sink code.

[0018]A record method of this invention performs predetermined signal processing to recorded information beforehand divided for every unit of a row of an error correction set up beforehand and a columnIt is a record methodwherein it generates processing recorded information which consists of two or more record unitsand is the Information Storage Division method which records the processing recorded information concerned on an information recording mediumit generates said processing recorded information and a position which carries out postscript record makes it said information recording medium with a position immediately after a row of said error correction.

[0019]To a row of said error correction set up beforehand a record method of this invention after control informationsuch as a sink codeIt is the structure where recorded information is arranged and is a record method making a position which carries out postscript record an information recording medium with a position just behind control informationsuch as a sink code of a row of said error correction.

[0020]A means by which a recorder of this invention performs predetermined signal processing to recorded information beforehand divided for every unit of a row of an error correction set up beforehand and a columnThey are a means to generate processing recorded information which consists of two or more record unitsan Information Storage Division means to record the processing recorded information concerned on an information recording mediumand a recorder that

carries out consisting of a postscript recording device which a position which carries out postscript record makes a position immediately after a row of said error correction to said information recording medium with the feature.

[0021]To a row of said error correction set up beforehand a recorder of this invention after control informationsuch as a sink codeIt is the structure where recorded information is arranged and is a recorder becoming said information recording medium from a position postscript recording device just behind control informationsuch as a sink code of a row of said error correctionabout a position which carries out postscript record.

[0022]Next a suitable embodiment of a recording medium of this invention a record method and a recorder is described based on Drawings. Although following embodiments describe an embodiment which applied this invention to the Information Storage Division device for recording information to DVD-RW even if it uses recording media such as CD-R in which other additional recording is possible CD-RW and DVD+RW it cannot be overemphasized that this invention is applicable.

[0023]Below "an embodiment of a recording format" describes first "an embodiment of a recording format" used for this invention. Error correction processing in a general physical format and the recorded information concerned at the time of recording recorded information on introduction and DVD-RW is explained using drawing 1 drawing 2 and drawing 3.

[0024]First an ECC block as an error correction unit in error correction processing in DVD-RW and the error correction processing concerned of this embodiment is explained using drawing 1.

[0025]Generally recorded information recorded on DVD-RW constitutes the physical structure containing two or more data sectors 20 shown in drawing 1 (A) and is constituted. And ID information 21 which shows a starting position of the data sector 20 from the head in the data sector 20 of 1 The ID information error correcting code (IED) 22 for correcting an error of ID information 21 concerned The preliminary data (for example CPM) 23 and the data area 24 which stores main data which should be recorded It is constituted by the error detection code (EDC) 25 for detecting an error in the data area 24 and recorded information which should be recorded when two or more these data sectors 20 continue is constituted.

[0026]Next processing at the time of constituting an ECC block using this data sector 20 is explained using drawing 1 (B). When an ECC block is constituted using the data sector 20 as shown in drawing 1 (B) first the data sector 20 of 1 is divided every 172 bytes horizontally and each divided data (this is hereafter called data block 33.) is arranged in perpendicularly. Perpendicularly at this time the data block 33 of 12 lines will be located in a line.

[0027]And 10 bytes of ECC inner code (PI (Pality In) numerals) 31 is added to the last of the data block 33 concerned to each data block 33 of width arranged perpendicularlyand the correction block 34 of 1 is constituted. In this stagethe correction block 34 of 12 lines with which the ECC inner code 31 was added will be perpendicularly located in a line. Thenthis processing is repeated only for data sector 20 minutes of 16. Therebythe correction block 34 of 192 lines is acquired.

[0028]Nextin the state where it was arranged perpendicularlyshortlythe above-mentioned correction block 34 of 192 lines divides the correction block 34 concerned of 192 lines perpendicularly from the beginning for every byteand adds the numerals 32 outside [ECC] 16 pieces (PO (Pality Out) numerals) to each divided data. The numerals 32 outside the ECC concerned are added also to a portion of the ECC inner code 31 among the above-mentioned correction blocks 34.

[0029]It is formed as ECC block 30 of 1 containing the data sector 20 of 16 shows drawing 1 (B) by the above processing. At this timea total amount of information included in ECC block 30 of 1 will be byte $(172+10) \times (192+16)$ line =37856 byteamong these data recorded in the actual data area 24 will be $2048 \text{ bytes} \times 16 = 32768 \text{ bytes}$.

[0030]In ECC block 30 shown in drawing 1 (B)D#. *shows 1 byte of data. For exampleD1.0shows 1 byte of data arranged at the 0th row per line [the]and "D190.170" shows 1 byte of data arranged at the 170th row of the 190th line. Thereforethe ECC inner code 31 will be arranged at the 172nd row thru/or the 181st rowand the numerals 32 outside ECC will be arranged at the 192nd line thru/or the 207th line.

[0031]The correction block 34 of 1 is continuously recorded on DVD-RW. Constituting ECC block 30 here so that both sides of the ECC inner code 31 and the numerals 32 outside ECC may be included as shown in drawing 1 (B)It is for correcting data located in a line in the direction of width (level) in drawing 1 (B) with the ECC inner code 31and correcting data located in a line in the direction of length (vertical) in drawing 1 (B) with the numerals 32 outside ECC. [namely/ in ECC block 30 shown by drawing 1 (B)]It becomes possible to carry out an error correction to a duplex of the direction of width (level)and the direction of length (vertical)and it is constituted so that an error correction can be more powerfully done as compared with error correction processing used for the conventional CD (Compact Disk) etc.

[0032]It is more specifically about this point the correction block 34 (as mentioned above) of 1for example. It is continuously recorded on DVD-RW including a total of 182 bytes of data including the ECC inner code 31 for a party. If it is to 5 byteseven if a crack etc. breakcan correctbut, if all one rows carry out by a crack of DVD-RWetc. having broken at 6 bytes or moreit

cannot correct in the ECC inner code 31 -- it becomes. However even if it uses if all one rows carry out by a crack etc. having broken when it is seen from a perpendicular direction it is 1 byte of only data corruption to the numerals 32 outside [ECC] one row. Therefore if an error correction is performed using the numerals 32 outside ECC of each sequence even if all the correction blocks 34 of 1 are destroyed an error correction can be performed correctly and it can reproduce correctly. However if generating of an acquired crack etc. are taken into consideration if a crack of a row (level) becomes large since it will lead also to an error of a row (level) of the next perpendicular direction it cannot be overemphasized that it stops to the minimum. Incidentally even if it is about an error of this lengthwise direction eight rows (they are 16 rows by IRE jar correction) wide it can correct.

[0033] Next the data sector 20 constituted by ECC block 30 shown by drawing 1 (B) explains using drawing 2 how it is concretely recorded on DVD-RW. In drawing 2 data shown by "D#.*" is equivalent to data described in drawing 1 (B). When recording ECC block 30 on DVD-RW as shown in drawing 2 (A) when ECC block 30 is horizontally put in order and interleaved by single tier every correction block 34 it is first divided into the recording sector 40 of 16. At this time the recording sector 40 of 1 will include 2366 bytes (37856 byte/16) of information and the data sector 20 the ECC inner code 31 or the numerals 32 outside ECC are intermingled in this. However in a head of each recording sector 40 ID information 21 (refer to drawing 1 (A)) in the data sector 20 is arranged.

[0034] And as the recording sector 40 of 1 is shown in drawing 2 (B) and (C) it is divided into the data 41 in every 91 bytes and the sink H is added to each. Then the sink frame 42 of 1 is formed each data 41 of every by modulating the recording sector 40 of this state eight to 16 times. At this time the sink frame 42 of 1 is constituted by sink H' and the data 43 as shown in drawing 2 (D). The amount of information in the sink frame 42 of 1 will be 91 byte $\times 8 \times (16/8) = 1456$ byte and information is written in a DVD-RW disk with a gestalt which this sink frame 42 followed. At this time the recording sector 40 of 1 will contain the sink frame 42 of 26.

[0035] Drawing 3 explains this collectively. A sector of a head of an ECC block which consists of 16 physical sectors is constituted like drawing 3. That is a row becomes 172 bytes of data from 186 bytes at 10 bytes of P1 and 4 bytes of a sink and consists of 13 lines which added one line of P0 to a column of 12 lines. A sink is 2 bytes of 26 from H0 to H25.

[0036] By constituting a physical format explained above and recording information on a DVD-RW disk Since the amount of data blocks which can restore ECC block 30 of a basis and is destroyed can be made into the minimum if eight to 16 recovery and a DEINTA reeve are performed when reproducing the

information concerned (refer to drawing 2) An error correction powerful as mentioned above can be performed and information can be reproduced most correctly.

[0037] Next explanation about a position, i.e. a linking position which carries out postscript record is given using drawing 4 and drawing 5. In drawing 4 it is based on an ECC block corresponding to a standard of DVD-R shown in drawing 3. As shown in drawing 4 the linking position L is specified as a range between 82-87 bytes from a head of the second sink H1 of a first sector of an ECC block here. That is since this second sink frame sy2 comprises 2 bytes of the second sink H1 81 bytes of data and 10 bytes of PI numerals (PI) linking will be performed among the 2-7th byte from a head of this PI. When a clock tends to be generated from changing a phase and frequency of record data by PLL etc. to front data (it shifts) and it is going to establish data it becomes impossible to lock PLL and may stop being able to read data before and after the linking position L.

[0038] 10 bytes of data of a before [the 82-91st byte] can be read as this linking position L is the 82nd byte of position from a head of the second sink H1. That is since width of this linking position L is 6 bytes and correcting capability of PI sequence is to 5 bytes as mentioned above it becomes impossible correcting this first row (namely each data of first and second sink frame sy1 and 2). Next if PLL will lock the second row (namely each data of third and fourth sink frame sy3 and 4) containing a sink of H2 by the time it becomes a sink position of this third sink H2 can read but. When there are change of frequency etc. in addition to a phase tens of bytes of signal is required for PLL to draw and it becomes impossible to detect the third sink H2. As a result data in the second row will not be able to be established but this sequence will also be correction impossible.

[0039] Since correction is possible by P0 even if eight rows of PI sequences break as mentioned above read-out of data is eventually possible. However that there is an error of two rows potentially has the problem that it is weak to an increase in an error of an acquired factor.

[0040] On the other hand drawing 5 shows specification such as DVD-RW which is an example of a recording medium of this invention. Here the linking position L is specified as a range between 1-3 bytes from a head of a data area just behind the third sink H2 of a first sector of an ECC block. Namely width of this linking position L is 3 bytes (half in the case of the drawing 4) and this third sink frame sy3 Since it comprises 2 bytes of the third sink H2 81 bytes of data and 10 bytes of P even the 1-3rd byte will be used from a head of a data area of this third sink frame sy3 and linking will be performed. This linking position L has started an initial-data position (from a head of a data area to the 3rd byte) of a data area of third sink frame sy3.

[0041]When a clock tends to be generated from changing a phase and frequency of record data by PLL etc. to front data (it shifts) and it is going to establish data it becomes impossible to lock PLL and may stop being able to read data before and after this linking position L. 89 bytes of data of a before [the 2-91st byte] can be read as this linking position L is a position from a head of a data area just behind the third sink H3 to the 2nd byte temporarily. As mentioned above since correcting capability of PI sequence is to 5 bytes it becomes impossible correcting this second row (namely each data of third and fourth sink frame sy3 and 4). However even if it is the worst conditions in between until it becomes the timing of the third following row (namely each data of fifth and sixth sink frame sy5 and 6) it is enough for PLL to draw and as a result a sink of the fourth sink H4 can be detected. As a result although data of the second row is unestablishable only this second row becomes error correction impossible and although shown in the drawing 4 it is beforehand avoidable that two rows the first and the second row become error correction impossible and data is destroyed like. That is quantity by which data as an PI sequence is destroyed can be set to one half.

[0042]Although it explained that the linking position L was formed in the 3rd byte from a head of a data area of third sink frame sy3 In addition (1) linking position L is established using 3 bytes of a before [from a head of a data area of third sink frame sy3 / the 10th byte] or. (2) The linking position L is formed in the 3rd byte from a head of a data area of first sink frame syl or (3) As for the linking position L it is needless to say that it may be made to be provided using 3 bytes of a before [from a head of a data area of first sink frame sy3 / the 10th byte].

[0043]A physical format which has "the embodiment of a recording format" described using "an embodiment of the Information Storage Division device" next drawing 123 and 4 and drawing 5 explains an embodiment of a recorder concerning this invention for recording information on DVD-RW using drawing 6. Prepit which recorded address information on the DVD-RW concerned etc. in DVD-RW in following embodiments It shall be beforehand formed in code track superiors which should record recorded information address information on DVD-RW shall be obtained by detecting the prepit concerned beforehand at the time of record of recorded information and a recording position on DVD-RW which records recorded information by this shall be detected and recorded.

[0044]It explains in detail referring to Drawings for a desirable embodiment of a recording medium concerning this invention a record method and a recorder hereafter. First composition of a recorder concerning this invention is explained using drawing 6.

[0045]Outline composition of an optical disk unit as 1 embodiment with which a recording medium concerning this invention a record method and a device are

applied is shown in drawing 6. In an embodiment of the invention MPEG 2 is adopted as compression extension art and DVD-RW rewritable as an example of an optical disc is mentioned. In composition of drawing 6 it is omitting about many portions usually provided in what is called a DVD device etc.

[0046] In this drawing 6 the optical disc 1 is a recorded type optical disc which consists of phase change materials for example and what is called a DVD-RW disk is used for it by this embodiment for example. A DVD-RW disk constitutes 1 block from 16 sectors which a sector (track) is spirally allotted within a disk and rotation is controlled by a constant linear velocity (CLV) and continues and is made with a batch (ECC block) of this error correction of the above [1 block]. This optical disc 1 is attached to the spindle motor 2 by a chucking mechanism which is not illustrated.

[0047] The spindle motor 2 concerned is rotated with the driver 7 and the optical disc 1 in which chucking is carried out by chucking mechanism is rotated. This spindle motor 2 is provided with FG generator and a detection means of rotary position signals such as a Hall device. An FG signal from this FG generator and a rotary position signal from a Hall device return to the servo section 8 via the driver 7 as rotation servo signals.

[0048] The optical head 3 uses a semiconductor laser as a light source and with a collimating lens an object lens etc. Focusing and tracking of laser spot are performed by forming laser spot on a predetermined track of the optical disc and driving an object lens in a dual shaft actuator. A semiconductor laser is driven by a laser drive circuit and a dual shaft actuator is driven with the driver 7.

[0049] The key input section 10 is provided with two or more keys operated by user and sends key operation input from a user to the system controller 9. That is from this key input section 10 various kinds of key operation input which directs a recording start a reproduction start a record stop a reproduction stop etc. is made by user as an input is possible.

[0050] The interface part 13 is Interface Division for sending and receiving data for example between computers etc. for example is the so-called interface of ATAPI (ATA Packet Interface).

[0051] The system controller 9 as key operation input from the key input section 10 According to various key operation inputs such as a recording start a reproduction start a record stop and a reproduction stop LSI (the signal processing part 5 the servo section 8 the amplifier part 4 AV coding decoding section 6 grade) of each part of an optical disk unit of this embodiment is controlled. Data is sent and received via the interface part 13. A case where resolution of a picture to record for example a scene with quick speeds such as a car race etc. are divided Also when control data for setting up by record time priority is inputted from the key input section 10 or the input terminal 12 the

control data is recognized the record time can be changed based on the recognition result or an external user enables it as for the system controller 9 concerned to choose the setting out.

[0052] Here when playing a signal for example from the optical disc 1 instructions of a playback start are made from the key input section 10 and the system controller 9 at this time controls the amplifier part 4 the servo section 8 and the driver 7 which are mentioned later according to instructions of the playback start concerned. Namely when playing a signal from the optical disc 1 the system controller 9 rotates the optical disc 1 and it is made to irradiate with laser spot on the optical disc 1 first. An address signal currently beforehand formed in a signal track on the optical disc 1 concerned is read and an object sector (track) which should be played from the address information is found and the optical head 3 is moved so that laser spot may arrange on the object sector (track). After movement to this object sector is completed signal regeneration from the object sector concerned is started.

[0053] The amplifier part 4 at the time of playback of the optical disc 1 amplifies an RF signal played from an object sector of the optical disc 1 concerned by the optical head 3 and it generates a regenerative signal tracking and a focusing servo signal (a tracking error and a focus error signal) from this RF signal. The amplifier part 4 concerned is provided with the following.

An equalizer which optimizes the frequency characteristic of a regenerative signal at least.

A PLL (phase locked loop) circuit which a byte clock is extracted from a regenerative signal and generates a speed servo signal.

A jitter generation machine which takes out a jitter component from comparison with a byte clock from this PLL circuit and a time-axis of a regenerative signal.

A jitter value generated by this amplifier part 4 is sent to the system controller 9. Tracking a focusing servo signal and a speed servo signal are sent to the servo section 8 and a regenerative signal is sent to the signal processing part 5.

[0054] The servo section 8 receives a speed servo signal from the amplifier part 4 and focusing and a tracking servo signal of the optical head 3 and receives a rotation servo signal from the spindle motor 2 and performs servo control of a part corresponding respectively based on these each servo signal. A speed servo signal with which a PLL circuit of the amplifier part 4 generated the servo section 8 according to disk rotational speed when said concretely Based on a rotation servo signal from the spindle motor 2 a revolving speed servo control signal which rotates an optical disc in a predetermined constant linear velocity is generated so that the spindle motor 2 concerned

may be rotated with predetermined revolving speed. Although mentioned later for details, at this embodiment it is made to perform record/playback of the optical disc 1 with a recording rate (record data transfer rate)/reproduction speed quicker than a data maximum transfer rate at the time of the compression/extension in an inside (regenerative data transfer rate).

Therefore, the servo section 8 generates a revolving speed servo control signal for rotating the optical disc 1 in a constant linear velocity which suits the recording rate/the reproduction speed concerned. The servo section 8 generates focusing and an optical head servo control signal for carrying out tracking correctly [the optical head 3] on the optical disc 1 based on focusing and a tracking servo signal. These revolving speed servo control signal and an optical head servo control signal are sent to the driver 7. A recording rate (record data transfer rate) of the optical disc 1 will be called a recording rate after this and reproduction speed (regenerative data transfer rate) of the optical disc 1 will be called a reproduction rate.

[0055] The driver 7 operates based on each servo control signal from the servo section 8 and rotates the spindle motor 2 according to a revolving speed servo control signal from the servo section 8 and he drives a dual shaft actuator of the optical head 3 according to an optical head servo control signal. In this embodiment, when the driver 7 concerned drives the spindle motor 2 according to a revolving speed servo control signal, when the optical disc 1 is rotated with predetermined linear velocity and the driver 7 concerned drives a dual shaft actuator of the optical head 3 according to an optical head servo control signal, focusing and tracking of laser spot on an optical disc are performed.

[0056] The signal processing part 5 at the time of playback of the optical disc 1 performs synchronizing detection from a digital signal which carried out A/D (analog/digital) conversion of the regenerative signal supplied from the amplifier part 4 and was acquired by this A/D conversion and, decoding to NRZ (Non Return to Zero) data from what is called an EFM+ signal (8-16 modulating signal) given to the digital signal concerned is performed, error correction processing is performed further and address information and regenerative data of a sector on the optical disc 1 are obtained. Address information and a synchronized signal which were obtained in the signal processing part 5 are sent to the system controller 9. Details about error correction processing etc. which are performed in the signal processing part 5 concerned are mentioned later.

[0057] When the regenerative data concerned is the data by which compression encoding was carried out with a variable transfer rate of MPEG herein an optical disk unit of this embodiment, he makes 64 M bytes of D-RAM (track buffer memory 7) memorize the data concerned temporarily and is trying to absorb a part for a time jitter of a variable transfer rate of that

regenerative data by controlling writing/read-out of this track buffer memory 7. With a track buffer memory used in this embodiment. A buffer memory used at the time of a buffer memory for absorbing a variable transfer rate which shows a thing of a buffer memory which stores compressed data temporarily for example it generally has in DVD encoding of MPEG or decoding is included. The system controller 9 performs a storage capacity of this track buffer memory 7 and management of a storage area and writing/reading control via the signal processing part 5.

[0058] AV coding decoding section 6 at the time of playback of the optical disc 1 When regenerative data supplied from the track buffer memory 7 is the data which compression encoding was carried out for example in MPEG 2 and audio information and a video data multiplexed This compressed audio data and compressed video data that were multiplexed are separated and in MPEG 2 extension decryption is carried out D/A (digital/analog) conversion is carried out further and each is outputted from the terminal 11 as an audio signal and a video signal. A video signal outputted from this terminal 11 is processed with an NTSC (National Television System Committee) encoder etc. which are not illustrated and is displayed on a monitoring device and sound emission of the audio signal is sent and carried out to a loudspeaker etc. which are not illustrated. Speed (a data transfer rate at the time of extension decryption and the following will call it an extension rate) of extension decryption by AV coding decoding section 6 at the time of this reproduction is made with an extension rate according to a recording mode which was set up at the time of record and which is mentioned later. In other words AV coding decoding section 6 is made as extension decoding processing according to two or more extension rates is possible it determines the extension rate concerned according to a recording mode set up at the time of record and performs extension decryption at the rate. Information on this recording mode is recorded on the optical disc 1 with record data as CDC The CDC concerned is read at the time of playback of the optical disc 1 it is sent to the system controller 9 and the system controller 9 sets up an extension rate of AV coding decoding section 6 based on this CDC. D/A conversion can also be carried out in the exterior of the AV coding decoding section 6 concerned.

[0059] It is one side and in performing signal record to the optical disc 1 for example instructions of a recording start are made from the key input section 10 and the system controller 9 controls the amplifier part 4 the servo section 8 and the driver 7 according to the recording start instructions concerned. Namely in performing signal record of the optical disc 1. Rotate the optical disc 1 and it is made to irradiate with laser spot on the optical disc 1 first An address signal currently beforehand formed in a signal track on the optical disc 1 concerned as pre-pit is read an object sector (track) which

should be recorded from the address information is found and the optical head 3 is moved so that laser spot may arrange on the object sector (track). Details of an address signal currently beforehand recorded on the optical disc 1 concerned are mentioned later.

[0060] From the terminal 11 an audio and a video signal which should be recorded are inputted and these signals are sent to AV coding decoding section 6. At the time of record of the optical disc concerned AV coding decoding section 6 The A/D conversion of an audio signal and the video signal is carried out compression encoding of MPEG 2 is performed at speed according to a recording mode which mentions audio information and a video data later respectively they are multiplexed further and it sends to the signal processing part 5. Hereafter speed (data transfer rate at the time of compression encoding) of compression encoding in this AV coding decoding section 6 will be called a compression rate. That is AV coding decoding section 6 can perform compression encoding at two or more compression rates which responded to a recording mode.

[0061] 16 M bytes of D-RAM 8 is a memory for memorizing data temporarily in the case of compression extension in AV coding decoding section 6. This D-RAM 8 may have the capacity of 64 M bytes. An A/D conversion can also be carried out in the exterior of the AV coding decoding section 6 concerned.

[0062] The device of this embodiment can also carry out record reproduction of the data of still picture information a program file on a computer etc. other than an image or speech information. In this case data of still picture information a program file etc. is supplied from the interface part 13 and these data is sent to the signal processing part 5 via the system controller 9.

[0063] In the signal processing part 5 at the time of record of the optical disc concerned. To data of a program file through compressed data and the system controller 9 from AV coding decoding section 6 etc. an error correction code is added encoding of NRZ and EFM+ is performed a synchronized signal further supplied from the system controller 9 is added and record data is generated.

[0064] Hereafter the record data concerned is temporarily memorized by the track buffer memory 7 it is read from the track buffer memory 7 concerned at a read-out rate according to a recording rate to the optical disc 1. A storage capacity of the track buffer memory 7 at the time of this record and management of a storage area and details of writing/reading control are mentioned later. A predetermined modulation process is performed in the signal processing part 5 and record data read from this track buffer memory 7 is sent to the amplifier part 3 as a record signal and is recorded on an object sector (track) on the optical disc 1 by the optical head 3.

[0065] The system controller 9 at this time carries out A/D (analog/digital)

conversion and measures a jitter value from the amplifier part 4 and a waveform correction amount in the amplifier part 4 at the time of record is changed according to this measurement jitter value and asymmetry value. That is when recording a signal on the optical disc 1 in the amplifier part 4 waveform amendment of the signal from the signal processing part 5 is carried out and this signal that carried out waveform amendment is sent to a laser drive circuit of the optical head 4.

[0066] Next an address of a data area on the optical disc 1 concerning this invention embodiment is explained below.

[0067] The optical disc 1 of this embodiment is a disk of DVD-RW which has DVD video DVD Audio DVD-ROM etc. and compatibility and was based on a standard of DVD. In order to make possible address control at the time of record an address of a sector is usually beforehand recorded or formed on a disk at not only this DVD-RW but added type of a postscript or a rewritable optical disc.

However although address record by carrying out wobbling of the groove according to frequency modulated based on address information is made in an optical disc which exists conventionally in DVD-RW of this embodiment in order to enable more nearly high-speed and high-density record what is called a LPP (land pre-pit) addressing scheme that forms a predetermined pit is also adopted as a land on an optical disc with a wobbling frequency signal of the groove concerned.

[0068] A sector address (it is only hereafter considered as a LPP address) by a LPP address which it is beforehand recorded on the optical disc land is also a timing signal of record here when actually performing Data Recording Sub-Division to the optical disc 1. It is common to coincide a sector address (it is hereafter considered as a data address) contained in record data in which record is actually made. A case so that data reproduced for example from the usual DVD as an example of Data Recording Sub-Division whose LPP address and data address correspond in this way may be recorded on similar DVD-RW can be mentioned. In this case on a disk of the DVD-RW concerned record of data will be made continuously therefore relation between a LPP address and a data address can be changed into the state of having been in agreement.

[0069] Next operation of postscript record treated in this invention embodiment is explained below. In this embodiment as shown in drawing 7 (A) 1 ECC block is constituted from 16 data sectors (32kByte) which a data area follows and this ECC block serves as the minimum basic unit at the time of record or reproduction. Each data sector consists of a sink frame which has 26 sinks recorded synchronizing with an address which comprised LPP and a sink timing signal for record. In DVD-RW an address of a sector is formed at the predetermined intervals.

[0070] Here as shown in drawing 7 (B) in newly recording data which continued

behind area (data area) recorded before like intermittent recording using the track buffer memory 7 mentioned above data in a portion of a knot of the pre-record and post-record becomes discontinuous. Then in order to make influence of the data discontinuity the smallest as it is shown in drawing 7 (C) it is a heading sector (physical sector.) of an ECC block. The knot position concerned is brought to the 3rd byte from the 1st byte of the 3rd sink frame (3rd sink frame) of the 1st sector. That is it is considered as a linking position for this knot being located in the linking (linking). A heading sector which the 3rd sink frame in which the linking position L concerned exists turns into a linking frame and contains the linking frame concerned serves as a linking sector.

[0071] Thus when continuous Data Recording Sub-Division becomes discontinuous in order to avoid influence of the discontinuous part concerned it links in the position. In order that an ECC block newly recorded to an ECC block recorded before may connect continuously In order to make for the 1 to 3rd [of the 3rd sink frame of a heading sector of the ECC block concerned] byte into a linking position and not to lose data by linking The over-write [it is made for some data to overlap and] as continuous data to data currently recorded by the 2nd sink frame (2nd sink frame).

[0072] A method of this drawing 7 generates correction attached data (PIPO) of an ECC block beforehand using the track buffer memory 7 Then data is recorded even for 1st 2nd and 3rd sink frame sy1 of a next ECC block sy2 and sy3 following a front ECC block on the basis of timing of a sink signal (sink of a graphic display to drawing 7 (A)) of LPP When 3 bytes of signal for an over-write [signal / this / 3rd sink] is recorded record of data is stopped temporarily. then data which should be recorded on the track buffer memory 7 -- **when saved in fixed quantity Position the pickup 3 to said ECC block again and timing of the 3rd sink signal of LPP equivalent to the 3rd sink signal of said ECC block is detected Overwrite of 3 bytes of signal (linking position L) for [said] an over-write is again carried out on the basis of this timing and it becomes realizable by what carries out continuous recording of the data after this. Since it is required to overlap some data in order to perform the above-mentioned over-writing when realizing a method of this drawing 7 duplication processing of a data part of that connector will be performed.

[0073] This linking position L is immediately after a LPP sink signal (the 3rd sink signal) which is a recording timing signal From record timing being correctly generable the range of a position of linking can be lessened to the conventional linking method and accuracy of a gap of phase relation of relation of a signal of order can be improved and it becomes improvement in performance of a regenerative signal reducible [a loss field by linking].

[0074] However several bytes of a linking portion are destroyed by repeating

record also by a method of this drawing 7A problem of it becoming impossible to read about hundreds of bytes from several bytes of a portion of linking by a phase in this record order or discontinuity of frequency when the worst between time of stabilization of a PLL circuit of a regenerative circuit etc. occurs.

[0075] Since it is such as the inside of a lead-in groove field of the optical disc 1 for example, a management data field is established in what is called recording management area (RMA) information which shows the linking position L at the time of record is recorded on this management data field. By performing predetermined processing (change of a response characteristic for linking and change processing of a window) which is later mentioned based on information which shows the linking position L of the management data field concerned at the time of next reproduction, data is seldom lost fundamentally but influence of data discontinuity by a knot of record and record is made avoidable. A field where information which shows the linking position L concerned records an address of a starting position of Data Recording Sub-Division among management data fields and end position or a starting position of Data Recording Sub-Division and an interval during an end is recorded independently. Not the inside of recording management area inside a lead-in groove field of the optical disc 1 but simultaneously with record data, information which shows the linking position L concerned can be recorded on data recording regions as one of the CDCs for example.

[0076] This recording operation sets up a value of upper limit capacity (full) of the track buffer memory 7 and minimum capacity (empty) in an optical disk unit of drawing 6 respectively. He is trying to control operation of the optical head 3 carrying out a signal compressed by AV coding decoding section 6 per predetermined record and writing it in 64 M bytes of track buffer memory 7 temporarily and managing remaining capacity of the track buffer memory 7 concerned. For example, at the time of record to the optical disc 1 an error correction code, an address and a sink signal are added to compressed data of the track buffer memory 7, and power is modulated in a strategy circuit of the amplifier part 4 and it records on the optical disc 1 from the optical head 3.

[0077] When continuing the record concerned and capacity of the track buffer memory 7 turns into minimum capacity (empty) here according to a difference of a transfer rate of a record signal to input and a transfer rate of a record signal recorded on a disk, read-out from the track buffer memory 7 concerned will be stopped temporarily, said linking to the optical disc 1 will be processed and record will be stopped.

[0078] For this reason, in an optical disk unit of drawing 6a, a built-in RAM area of the system controller 9 is equipped with an ECC block management domain for managing an ECC block of the linking position concerned, for example, he is trying

to record an ECC block address of a linking position by setting a byte corresponding to the linking position concerned to "1" in this ECC block management domain.

[0079]Next when remaining capacity of the track buffer memory 7 is recovered and read-out of data becomes possible from the track buffer memory 7 concerned the system controller 9 processes the aforementioned linking from an ECC block of an address corresponding to a linking position -- a profit -- it is made to make record resume Continuous record is performed by repeating this operation.

[0080]Next it is as follows when playing the optical disc 1 in which record which was mentioned above is performed. At the time of the playback concerned a management data field on recording management area in the most inner circumference of the optical disc 1 is played first and the system controller 9 reads a linking byte map in regenerative data of the management data field.

[0081]Namely the system controller 9 reads an address of the Data Recording Sub-Division starting position of a linking byte map and recording end position arranged at recording management data (RMD) indicated in recording management area The range of a field where record on the optical disc 1 was performed is recognized.

[0082]Next the system controller 9 reads a linking byte map and memorizes and manages this to a linking position control field established in built-in RAM. In the system controller 9 a linking byte map memorized to a linking position control field on built-in RAM it changes into the address position based on an address signal detected through sink detection in the signal processing part 5 translated-address position concerned and a current address position are compared and it is calculated whether an address of an ECC block reproduced next includes linking.

[0083]Here when it is predicted that the ECC section reproduced next includes linking the system controller 9 is sent to the signal processing part 5 or the amplifier part 4 so that the information may be mentioned later. In the signal processing part 5 or the amplifier part 4 if information on the linking concerned is received based on the information processing for interpolation of change of a response characteristic for linking which is mentioned later a change of a window etc. will be performed. Details of processing for interpolation in the signal processing part 5 concerned are mentioned later.

[0084]In order to process interpolation [change / change of the response characteristic of the ECC section which includes linking in simple in different working example / of a window] Specify an ECC block to which linking is actually performed on a linking byte map as mentioned above and interpolation is not processed about the ECC block A cheap device can be realized by processing interpolation in timing (it is henceforth called a

linking position) of a position equivalent to a position to which linking of all the ECC blocks is carried out so that it may mention later without needing the linking position control 92 in the system controller 9 mentioned later. In this case by a disk which completely has the same ECC block structure like a DVD-ROM format only for playback with reproducing compatibility to DVD-RW. Since overwriting recording is not performed like DVD-RW and there is no linking interpolation processing in a position equivalent to a linking position is unnecessary. In such a case about a disk only for playback the same reproduction performance as usual is maintainable by distinguishing a kind of disk and being made to perform the above interpolation processings only about a recorded type disk [like DVD-R or DVD-RW] whose kind of disk is.

[0085] That is at the time of reproduction in the linking position L concerned a possibility that some data is destroyed is high therefore there is a place which cannot reproduce those bytes' data at the time of reproduction. From such a background more reliable reproduction is realized by this embodiment by performing special management which is described below to data (signal) corresponding to a linking position.

[0086] It is performing predetermined processing which is described below to a regenerative signal corresponding to the linking position L as the 1st solution for data of the linking position L concerned and how to realize stable regeneration can be considered.

[0087] That is in the linking position L since record is performed intermittently a signal of a regenerative-signal front corresponding to the linking position L concerned and the back may have changed amplitude frequency phase (time timing) asymmetry and quality (jitter etc.). Generating of a byte omission or an unnecessary byte is also considered.

[0088] So in an optical disk unit of this embodiment. As opposed to a regenerative signal on the time of optical disk reproduction and corresponding to the linking position concerned for example the response characteristic of (1) PLL circuit [change or (for example speed of response is gathered)] In the linking position L for example a thing for which PLL is locked in the part section concerned since data may not exist like [in the case of a defect] (2) slice level for binary-izing a regenerative RF signal -- change (for example inserting a transitional waveform voltage of slice level change) -- or What (for example a frequency characteristic and speed of response are gathered) the response characteristic of a filter (returned type low pass filter) is changed for (3) What the response characteristic of an AGC (automatic gain control) circuit for performing gain control of a regenerative RF signal is switched for (for example speed of response is gathered) (4) Since data may not exist like [in the case of a defect] in changing the equalizing characteristic of an equalizer (EQ) for adjusting the frequency characteristic

of a regenerative RF signal and (5) linking position. Carrying out the introduction hold of the driving output of a servo system in the section and when a record phase shifts in (6) linking position a former sink signal is received. Next, since a sink signal may not go into a window of a sink signal expected to come to the next when coming timing of a sink signal shifts in timing of the following sink signal. Stable regeneration is realized by processing performing processing which extends a window of a sink signal etc. [0089] However, since performance may get worse when an optical disc which has a fingerprint and a crack for example is played when it processes raising the above response characteristics to the usual regenerative signal etc. Let predetermined processing of the solution of (1) to (6) be only the section of a signal corresponding to a linking position. Immediately after seeking to the target track and a change of record reproductions since composition for performing a change of the above response characteristics etc. for the same purpose exists, this composition is applicable to an optical disk unit to the regenerative-signal section corresponding to the linking position concerned for example.

[0090] Important section composition of an optical disk unit of an embodiment of the invention for realizing the solution of (1) to (6) is extracted and shown in drawing 8. In an example of this drawing 8 the amplifier part (preamplifier) 4 of drawing 6 the signal processing part 5 the servo section 8 and the system controller 9 are extracted and these internal configurations are shown.

[0091] In this drawing 8 a regenerative RF signal from the optical head (PU) 3 is inputted into AGC circuit 41 of the amplifier part 4. In AGC circuit 41 concerned automatic gain control of the regenerative RF signal from the optical head 3 is carried out to a predetermined signal level and a regenerative RF signal after the gain control is sent to the equalizer 42. The equalizer 42 raises the frequency characteristic of a regenerative RF signal from AGC circuit 41 and sends it to the binarization circuit 43. In this binarization circuit 43 a regenerative RF signal from the equalizer 42 is binary-ized with predetermined slice level and a regenerative signal of the binary concerned is sent to PLL circuit 44. In PLL circuit 44 PLL is locked with a regenerative signal of a binary. Thus a regenerative signal of a binary by which the PLL lock was carried out is sent to the signal processing part 5.

[0092] A regenerative signal of a binary inputted into the signal processing part 5 is first sent to the sink detector 51. the sink H shown in above-mentioned drawing 2 (D) contained in a regenerative signal of a binary with this sink detector 51 -- ' -- a clock signal from PLL [count and] Next a window signal (drawing 11 (b)) of a sink signal is generated in timing of a sink signal which should come. When a sink signal which enters into this window

is made into a regular sink signal and the following sink signal does not come to this window. Since the following sink timing may have shifted when a sink signal was generated as an interpolation sink and this sink signal was not acquired twice in succession, for example, a sink window is extended from the conventional value and it controls so that a sink signal is acquired in the wide range. Since the following sink timing after linking may shift similarly when linking is performed in a linking position of an ECC block so that it may mention later, information on an ECC block including linking from the linking position control 920, operation which a linking timing signal is sent to sink detection of 51 by the linking timing generation 54 and extends a window of the following sink signal from information from the address detection 52 and information on sink timing is performed (w4 of drawing 11 (b)). In [in different working example 92, copies of linking position control cannot be found and] all the ECC blocks, operation which a linking timing signal is sent to sink detection of 51 by the linking timing generation 54 and extends a window of the following sink signal from information from the address detection 52 and information on sink timing is performed (w4 of drawing 11 (b)). Thereby, stably a sink signal is detected and a timing signal based on the sink concerned is sent to the address detection machine 52 and the linking timing generation machine 54. A regenerative signal through this sink detector 51 is also sent to the address detection machine 52. In the address detection machine 52, timing of the sink concerned and an address included in a regenerative signal is decoded and the address is sent to the system controller 9. A regenerative signal through the address detection machine 52 is sent to the data-processing machine 53. In the data-processing machine 53, a recovery of an EFM+ signal and decoding to NRZ data are performed to a regenerative signal which is a digital signal, error correction processing is performed further and regenerative data is generated.

[0093] The ECC block-address Management Department 91 of the system controller 9: An address of an ECC block unit is managed based on an address from the address detection machine 52 and data processing of an ECC block unit in the data-processing machine 53 of the signal processing part 5 is controlled by an address of the ECC block unit concerned. The linking position control department 92 of the system controller 9 generates a timing signal corresponding to a linking position in an ECC block based on an address from the address detection machine 52 and information about a linking position taken out from a regenerative signal. A timing signal corresponding to a linking position in this ECC block is sent to the linking timing generation machine 54 of the signal processing part 5.

[0094] A timing signal based on a sink supplied from the sink detector 51 in the linking timing generation machine 54: A timing signal corresponding to a

linking position in an ECC block supplied from the linking position control department 92 of the system controller 9 generates a linking timing signal as shown in (C) among drawing 9. In different working example the ECC block-address Management Department 91 of the system controller 9 An address of an ECC block unit is managed based on an address from the address detection machine 52 and data processing of an ECC block unit in the data-processing machine 53 of the signal processing part 5 is controlled by an address of the ECC block unit concerned. In the system controller 9 it does not have the linking position control department 92 but a timing signal corresponding to a linking position in all the ECC blocks is generated from the address detection machine 52. A timing signal corresponding to a linking position in this ECC block is sent to the linking timing generation machine 54 of the signal processing part 5.

[0095] That is the linking timing generation machine 54 generates "H" and a linking timing signal of the "L" binary which are shown in (C) among drawing 9 for extracting a signal zone corresponding to a linking position as shown in (A) among drawing 9 from a regenerative RF signal shown in (B) among drawing 9. In an example of drawing 9a a portion of "L" of a linking timing signal supports a signal zone for extracting a signal zone of a linking position from a regenerative RF signal. This linking timing signal is sent to each switching control circuits 45, 46, 47 and 48 of the amplifier part 4 and the hold circuit 81 of the servo circuit 8.

[0096] The linking timing generation machine 54 sends a timing signal corresponding to a linking position to the sink detection 51. A clock signal from PLL is counted and a sink window of a sink signal after linking to which it should come for the next is extended from the conventional value and it controls by the sink detection 51 so that a sink signal is acquired in the wide range. In [in different working example 92 copies of linking position control cannot be found and] all the ECC blocks Operation which a linking timing signal is sent to sink detection of 51 by the linking timing generation 54 and extends a window of the following sink signal from information from the address detection 52 and information on sink timing is performed.

[0097] Only when it distinguishes from a recorded type disk by the disk kind discrimination section 100 at this time it may be made to extend a window in a linking position for it to be so that it may be the above. Namely a device distinguishes a kind of disk at the time of disk insertion. When a kind of disk is DVD-ROM only for playback as a result since there is no linking it controls not to perform control which extends a window and in recorded type DVD-R or DVD-RW since a linking position may exist control which extends a window is performed.

[0098] The switching control circuit 45 of the amplifier part 4 is a control

circuit which carries out switching control of the response characteristic of AGC circuit 41 is the section when a linking timing signal is "L" i.e. a signal zone corresponding to a linking position and performs control which gathers speed of response of AGC to a regenerative RF signal for example.

[0099] The switching control circuit 46 of the amplifier part 4 is a control circuit which changes the equalizing characteristic of an equalizer is the section when a linking timing signal is "L" i.e. a signal zone corresponding to a linking position and performs control which changes an equalizing characteristic to a regenerative RF signal.

[0100] The switching control circuit 47 of the amplifier part 4 is a control circuit which carries out change control of slice level of the binarization circuit 43 or the response characteristic of a filter. Control which gathers change or a frequency characteristic and speed of response of a filter for processing which gathers voltage of slice level to a regenerative RF signal or speed of response in the section when a linking timing signal is "L" i.e. a signal zone corresponding to a linking position is performed.

[0101] The switching control circuit 48 of the amplifier part 4 is a control circuit which carries out change control of the response characteristic of a PLL circuit and a linking timing signal is the section used as "L" i.e. a signal zone corresponding to a linking position. Since speed of response of a PLL circuit is gathered or it is possible that data is confused near the linking position, control that only the section locks PLL is performed.

[0102] The servo section 8 is provided with the focus servo circuit 82, the tracking servo circuit 83 and the spindle servo circuit 84 at least and then the hold circuit 81. It controls by the section when a linking timing signal is "L" about each driving output of these focus servo circuits 82, the tracking servo circuit 83 and the spindle servo circuit 84 i.e. a signal zone corresponding to a linking position to output an introduction hold and reference voltage.

[0103] An optical disk unit of an embodiment of the invention is having composition shown in drawing 8 and processing of the 3rd solution mentioned above can be realized in a signal zone to a linking position. Switching control in each switching control circuits 45, 46, 47 and 48 of the amplifier part 4 performing all the switching control in the section (signal zone corresponding to a linking position) when a linking timing signal is "L" -- or They may be any of performing one only of any switching control of them or carrying out combining some of these switching control accommodative.

[0104] If data other than information on a linking position for example laser power at the time of record, ambient air temperature, a strategy value etc. will be recorded on a management data field in this embodiment. It becomes possible to be able to expect now a difference of data of linking position before and the back and to set up more appropriately the response characteristic of each item

in the 1st aforementioned solution etc. as a result.

[0105] Though it is [to] required as time until PLL draws from a linking position of drawing 7 is the 4th sink frame of the worst here since a linking position is a head position immediately after a sink signal of a row of an ECC block Time to PLL drawing in can be enough secured in one row and it has a merit which does not have influence of the following sequence.

[0106] Although this linking position is made into a head position of the 2nd row of a row of an ECC block in this working example it may be after the 3rd row and a position just behind important data (CMP) of ID of the 1st row etc. may be sufficient as it.

[0107] Other examples of processing of optimization in a linking position in the case of reproduction are explained with reference to drawing 11. Since it is recorded as new record data shows drawing 11 (e) after being recorded as pre-record data shows drawing 11 (d) in a linking position Since recorded data becomes discontinuous in a linking position as shown in drawing 11 (f) in reproduction Timing equivalent to a linking position within an error correction block is generated being based on this timing -- linking position order (for example a period shown by w in drawing 11 (a) its neighborhood etc.) -- or -- back (for example a period shown by w4 in drawing 11 (b) its neighborhood etc.) - - it is necessary to optimize a reproduced information signal At least one processing in (e) or two or more processings are performed from (a) shown below as control of optimization before and after a linking position (for example period shown by w in drawing 11 (a)). (a) Slice level for binary-izing the response characteristic of a PLL circuit of a reproduced information signal and the (b) regenerative RF signal (c) Hold the equalizing characteristic of an equalizer (EQ) for adjusting the response characteristic of an AGC (automatic gain control) circuit for performing gain control of a regenerative RF signal and the frequency characteristic of the (d) regenerative RF signal and a driving output of the (e) servo system. [0108] Since an arrival position of a sink shifts after a linking position as shown in drawing 11 (c) processing which controls a window of a sink signal and which specifically expands width of a window like a period shown by w4 in drawing 11 (b) for example is performed.

[0109] The disk kind discrimination section 100 distinguished recording type disks (DVD-RW DVD-R etc.) and playback exclusive discs (DVD-ROM etc.) and in the case of a recording type disk explained an example for performing optimization processing near a linking position but. What a difference in the recording reproduction characteristics of a recording type disk etc. are distinguished as other examples in the disk kind discrimination section 100 shown in drawing 10 and optimization is controlled for according to a discriminated result of a kind (recording reproduction characteristics) of distinguished recording

medium. For example, it is also possible to carry out the nonrandom assortment of the optimization processing of (a) - (e) mentioned above based on a result of disk kind distinction and to processor to carry out variable setting out of the setting out of width of a window of the window w4 of a sink signal based on a result of disk kind distinction.

[0110] In explanation mentioned above, although an example which uses a linking byte map was explained, it is also possible to use a linking bit map.

[0111]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to this invention, the specific sink frame in the specific sector of an error correction block. (For example, near the tip part of the data area in the 2nd sink frame of the 1st sector and on a concrete target 3 bytes from the 1st byte of this data area to the 3rd byte) Or a linking portion (linking position) is set up without three of the bytes from the 1st byte of this data area to the 10th byte. Even if it carries out the reproducing scan of the above mentioned linking position top when reproducing this recording medium since the recording medium which carried out additional recording of the new information after existing recorded information can be obtained as a result. This linking position from the existing sink frame concerned after 2 sink-frame lapse of period. Can make good connector reproduction with the additional information which carried out additional recording [which could obtain good regenerative data without frequency or a phase shift and were existing-recorded / the information and next] and it compares with the further conventional thing. The recording medium, the record method, the recorder, the regeneration method and playback equipment which can reduce by half the quantity of the unreproducible data in a linking position can be provided.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is a figure showing the structure of the ECC block in the recorded information recorded on DVD-RW.

[Drawing 2] It is a figure showing the physical format of the recorded information recorded on DVD-RW.

[Drawing 3] It is a figure showing the physical format of one sector.

[Drawing 4] It is a figure showing a physical format including the conventional linking position of one sector.

[Drawing 5] It is a figure showing a physical format including the linking position of one sector in the recording medium of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is a block diagram showing the outline composition of an optical

disk unit.

[Drawing 7] It is a figure for explaining the relation between the composition of an ECC block and linking.

[Drawing 8] It is a block diagram showing the composition of the principal part in the case of realizing the 1st solution of an optical disk unit.

[Drawing 9] It is a wave form chart used for explanation of the linking timing signal for extracting the signal zone corresponding to a linking position from a regenerative RF signal.

[Drawing 10] It is a block diagram showing other composition of the principal part in the case of realizing the 1st solution of an optical disk unit.

[Drawing 11] It is a figure for explaining processing in a linking position.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 -- Optical disc (recording medium)
- 2 -- Spindle motor
- 3 -- Optical head
- 4 -- Amplifier part
- 5 -- Signal processing part
- 6 -- AV coding decoding section
- 7 -- Track buffer memory
- 8 -- 16-M byte D-RAM
- 9 -- System controller
- 10 -- Key input section
- 11 -- An audio input/output terminal of a video signal
- 12 -- Input terminal of control data
- 13 -- Interface part of ATAPI
- 100 -- Disk kind discrimination section

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